

1495

Charles VIII of France occupies Naples  
but withdraws and has to  
fight his way back to France.

The "Poyning's Parliament" met at Drogheda in 1494 (Ireland had its own parliament from the late 13th cen) and passed the famous statutes known as "Poyning's laws" in 1495. They made the summoning of the Irish parliament, and its legislation, subject to English approval and Acts of English Parliament valid in Ireland; they also forbade the holding of artillery by anyone but the

King's Deputy. The result (in what was  
in fact, though not formally an Act of Union)  
was to enucleate the Irish parliament  
and to destroy Ireland as a Yorkist citadel.

1495

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POYNINGS' LAWS Subject Ireland to English Rule. The Irish Parliament at DROGHEDA hands over sovereignty to London.

After the conquest of Ireland under Henry II, English authority there gradually waned until it came to be exercised only in a small area around Dublin known as "the pale." Henry VII's accession revived English interest in Ireland, largely because the defeated Yorkists used Ireland to hatch plots against the Tudor

Occupancy of the English throne, first through  
Lambert Simnel, and then through Perkin Warbeck.  
Large sections of Anglo-Irish nobility, who had  
virtually taken control of Ireland and made Dublin  
their capital, supported the 2 pretenders to save their  
own cause of Irish "home rule." Neither pretender came  
near success, but to stifle the recurring threat,  
Henry sent Edward Poynings to Ireland to subject it to  
the sovereignty of England.

Early 1495

Charles VIII of France seized Naples. The Valois monarch thus broke the precarious peace that existed since the Treaty of LODI (1454) and awakened slumbering rivalries, dynastic and territorial among the major players in European politics; the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Burgundy and the Papacy. Pope Alexander VI,

Emperor Maximilian I and Ferdinand II of Spain joined forces in the Holy League of Venice in 1495 and ousted Charles VIII of France from Italy.

July 6, 1495

## Battle of Fornovo (TARO)

About 10,000 French troops of  
King Charles VIII defeated 40,000-man  
Italian Army (7/6/1495)  
ending Cisalpine military glory.



1495

1912 Dates J-BK

Germany

DIET OF WORMS

Perpetual public peace.

1495

Syphilis was 1<sup>st</sup> recognized in Europe. It killed its human hosts within months.

But it evolved to a form that gave carriers years to infect others

C 1495

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)  
Was a pioneer inventor & artist  
He made detailed designs for  
a flying machine (for one  
example)

His work, although ahead of  
its time, shows an explosion  
of interest in science

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

NIELS, a monk, is credited  
with a history of Denmark  
and rhymed Danish verses,  
which was the 1<sup>st</sup> Danish  
book printed (1495)

1495

~~Dry~~ Dry Docks for ship building  
developed in Portsmouth, England

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

(1469-1521) MANUEL I, The Great

King of Portugal (1495-1521), During  
the most splendid period of its history,  
He sent VASCO da GAMA around the  
Cape; CABRAL on the voyage, which led  
to the discovery of South America;  
CORTESAL to North America; and  
ALMEIDA and ALBUQUERQUE to the  
East Indies

1495

(1453-1515) GONZALO of Cordova, HERNANDEZ  
DE AGUILAR

noted Spanish General; born at Montilla,  
near Cordova. Became distinguished in War  
of Queen Isabella of CASTILE against Portugal  
and in the war against the MOORS,  
conducting the negotiations for the surrender  
of Grenada in 1491. Assisted Ferdinand  
of Naples against the French (1495), ultimately  
driving them from Naples and earning

the title "Great Captain." Again defeated  
the French (1503) establishing Spanish rule  
and was appointed viceroy of Naples.  
In 1507 was deprived of his office through  
jealousy of Ferdinand. GONSALVO  
retired to Granada



1912 Dates J-BK

1495

(1470-1498) CHARLES VIII

King of France (1483-1498). Son & successor of Louis XI. In 1494 the Duke of Milan solicited aid from Charles against Alfonso of Naples. In 1495 he conquered the country. The League of Venice was formed against him by the Pope, MAXIMILIAN I., Ferdinand of ARAGON, Venice, and Milan. The army tried to prevent his return to France, but Charles VIII broke through in safety. This interference

of the French in Italy which began in  
Charles VIII reign, lasted 400 years  
until Victor Emmanuel drove out the  
last foreigner in 1870.

1495

1912 Dates J-BK

PIERRE DU TERRAIL, CHEVALIER DE BAYART  
(1476-1524) (BAYARD)

one of the most gallant heroes of the  
middle Ages. Received his knighthood  
at the Battle of FORN VOVO (1495), where he  
first achieved great honor. Fought consecutively  
against Spaniards, English, and Italians and  
gained great distinction, winning such a  
successful victory for Francis, over the  
MILANESSE as to merit the young

king to beg for, and obtain knighthood at  
his hands.

During an attack in which France and  
Mulan were engaged at the passage of SESIA  
(1524) he was fatally wounded.

One of the great chivalras of the Middle  
Ages and known as

"le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."

1495

Expulsion of Jews  
from Lithuania

1495-1521

1912 Dates. J-BK.

EMANUEL the Great of  
Portugal. Spain & Portugal

C1495

1912 Dates J-BK

Italy

Peter de' Medici was  
driven from FLORENCE.

C1495

Leonardo's Last Supper